

THE DAILY NEWS.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.
FRIDAY. DECEMBER 19, 1873.

Mistaken.

One of our Petersburg contemporaries asserts that in North Carolina the whipping post is resorted to as a means of punishment for certain offences against the law.

Our contemporary is mistaken. Before the war, flagellation was the recognized mode of punishment for the crime of stealing and number of other offences, but the times have changed, and our laws have changed with them.

Under the new-fangled Constitution of North Carolina, framed by the Radical Convention of 1868, the whipping post was abolished. In article ninth, section first, the State Constitution provides that the following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the State.

Individual versus Legislative Aid.

The Constitution of North Carolina, article eleventh, section eighth, makes it the duty of the Legislature to establish one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

An orphan house has already been established, costing over thirty thousand dollars, and this commodious building has been donated by the Grand Lodge of Masons for all destitute orphans in the State.

The Legislature has been called upon to appropriate a fund not exceeding six thousand dollars per annum for the support and maintenance of one hundred poor boys and girls who have been placed at this institution, and who have been thus far sustained solely by private contributions.

We learn that it is probable the Legislature will not do anything for a cause which so plainly appeals to their sense of duty and humanity as well as constitutional obligations. A recess will probably be taken on the 22nd, and the members will depart for their comfortable homes, and spend the Christmas holidays in the midst of their families—who are removed from want and suffering and hunger.

Having refused to do anything in their legislative capacity, to aid the cause of the orphans, it is suggested that it will be a good act on their part, if each individual member of the General Assembly shall, before leaving for home, give one day's *per diem* as a contribution for the Oxford Orphan Asylum. As there are one hundred and seventy members, this would make the whole amount eight hundred and fifty dollars.

North Carolina's Opportunity—Let Her Start in Time.

Whether deservedly or undeservedly, North Carolina has won the reputation the world over for being a modest and unobtrusive State. Modesty in a State, like modesty in a woman, may be a very pretty and becoming quality, but in this utilitarian age a little self-assertion has become essential.

Before the war, the people of North Carolina were independent of the world, and did not require, as they certainly did not ask, outside aid or influences or enterprise, to assist in building up and improving the State.

But the times have changed. A new condition of affairs has arisen. The State has become impoverished through the calamities of a protracted war. Her every interest has languished. Millions of dollars of her taxable property have been swept away as by the besom of destruction. A heavy debt, quadrupled by Radical mismanagement, fraud and corruption, hangs like a millstone around her neck, to keep her down in poverty and financial ruin.

For these causes and others which might be enumerated, it has become necessary for the State to throw off a little of that reserve which has given her a wide reputation for modesty, and to show to the world her matchless resources and capabilities, in order to attract the eyes of immigrants, and to bring Northern and European capital and energy in our midst, by exhibiting the fields of investment to be found within our borders.

It becomes our duty, therefore, to keep before the public through our newspapers and in every way possible, the claims which we make for North Carolina as being in many respects, superior to almost every State in the Union in the advantages of soil, climate, varied mineral resources and grand and magnificent scenery. Indeed, we believe that our State, take it all in all, can offer inducements to immigrants in search of cheap, comfortable homes, which can be offered by no other State. The healthfulness of our climate, the low price of our lands, the value and extent of our mineral deposits, the fertility of the soil in our Eastern counties, and the grandeur and sublimity of our mountain country in the West, are not sufficiently well known to the outside world to give the State that rank in the eyes of her neighbors and of foreign nations to which she is justly entitled.

In the report of Prof. KERR, our State Geologist, to Gov. CALDWELL,

concerning the part taken by North Carolina in the Vienna exposition, he says our only error was "in beginning too late and doing too little, to get all the advantage we might from this great opportunity." The Professor says that the exhibition from our State was not surpassed or even equalled in range and completeness, or in the attention it received, by any other State collection in the American department.

Now, we can profit by our experience at Vienna. On the 4th of July, 1873, we will have another opportunity of showing to the other States of the Union and to the other nations of the world that North Carolina is a great State and that her natural resources are unequalled. And in order to aid the State in making a creditable exhibition at Philadelphia, it has been suggested by us that the Centennial at Charlotte offers a fine opportunity for the collection of the articles intended for the National

Constitution. The resolutions offered by Mr. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe, looking to the Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, on the 20th of May, 1876, at Charlotte, will doubtless be adopted by the Legislature. We appeal to our brethren of the State press to give their endorsement and sanction to an enterprise so patriotic and commendable, and which, if carried out successfully, promises the most auspicious results.

Let us hear no more about being too slow—about being too late. Let us start in time, and work faithfully to have North Carolina represented at Philadelphia in a manner worthy of our resources and of the character of our State.

With the possibility of war with Spain finally averted, with the revival of business throughout the country, with the heavy dividends to be paid in January, and with the banks already so strong as to announce a surplus of \$10,000,000 in currency above their 25 per cent. reserve, business men think that there will be every opportunity for a safe and steady revival of general trade.—N. Y. Tribune.

John C. Heenan died worth \$100,000. This was made keeping a gambling-house. He was put into the business by William M. Tweed in 1870. He had three partners, William Cridge, John J. Kelso, and Big Murray. The four often divided \$20,000 a month profits between them. Mr. Kelso ceased to be a partner when he left the police.—N. Y. Sun.

Sainte Marguerite, where Marshal Bismarck will end his days, is a small island in the Mediterranean, off the southern coast of France. It was at Cannes, the point of embarkation for this island, that Napoleon landed on his return from Elba.

What in the name of wonder is Berlin or the German Empire to do for clothe? The *Two Republics*, November 25, published in the city of Mexico, says: "A fire, causing a loss of 95,000 dollars, occurred in Berlin Monday night."

A Springfield (Ill.) editor who took a Turkish bath is now badly worried about his clothes. They are all two sizes too large.

Harry Genet, another of the New York "Tweed ring," is now on trial in New York for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A couple of Missouri girls garroted and robbed a poor washerwoman recently.

MARRIED.

LEE—HOPE—Rev. A. W. MANGUM officiating, A. S. LEE, to Miss M. J. HOPE, the daughter of GEO. NELSON HOPE, of Rockbridge County, Va.

ALFORD—MARCOM.—In this city on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, J. C. Marcom, Esq., by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Mr. W. H. ALFORD, of Wake, to Miss HELEN MARCOM, of Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The sixteenth session opens on Thursday, January 8th, 1874.
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greensboro is improving rapidly. Business is improving in Rutherfordton.

A Grange has been organized at Melanesville.

A Grange has been formed at Cedar Grove, Orange county.

A fatal epidemic is raging among the hogs in Union county.

The population of Monroe is increasing, and more houses are demanded.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is needed in Charlotte.

"Daring Robbery" is still the caption in vogue with the Wilmington papers.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows meets in Greensboro some time in February.

The Charlotte gas house caught on fire on Tuesday and was slightly damaged.

Charlotte is going to have a grand masquerade ball some time during the holidays.

The Wilmington Cotton Compress Company was organized with E. J. Pannicker.

The name of Luneville, on the Carolina Central Railway, has been changed to Polkton.

Dr. H. E. Manning has been elected President of the Roanoke Literary Society at Weldon.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald has been formally installed into the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro.

A drove of 200 hogs passed through Monroe, Union county, the other day. It was the first drove since the war.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* learns that there is a good deal of counterfeit money afloat in the western part of that county.

A very large eagle was killed in Union county last week. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. So says the Monroe *Enquirer*.

On Wednesday of last week, says the Monroe *Enquirer* of the 16th inst., two men by the names of Robert and Moses Hinson, who were engaged in quarrying out rock, were badly injured by the unexpected explosion of a prepared blast.

A Mr. Brantley and a Mr. Summer got into a dispute the other day, at Pleasant Hill, Northampton county, which did not end pleasantly as shot guns were made up. Summer got his body lacerated with shot, while the body of Brantley was perforated with buck shot, and it is thought that he will soon shuffle off this mortal coil.

Says the Piedmont *Press*, of the 17th inst.: The first bale of cotton ever shipped from Burke county was consigned from Morganton Monday last by W. M. Walton & Co. This cotton was grown by Col. William Walton, two miles from town. Six or eight prominent farmers of this county have made very fair cotton crops this season. It would not surprise us in the least if in the course of ten years Morganton should be a considerable cotton market.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Havana says:

"When the order came from Madrid to deliver up the Virgin to the United States, had its immediate compliance been exacted by the government at Washington, an armed resistance by the people in the island of Cuba might have been considered certain. They were blinded by passion and wounded pride; they would listen to no reason, and counted no odds, but allowed themselves to be so worked upon by the press that they could understand nothing but they had to give up possession of the captured vessel. In their blindness they could not believe that there could be any doubt about their coming out victorious from a war with the United States. They talked of Numania, and Zaragoza and Gerona until they felt certain of winning, and even believed that the United States were afraid of them. It cannot be denied that this feeling still exists in the majority of Spanish breasts. The Spanish Government assures the people here that it intends to claim a large amount, some \$100,000,000, from the United States, as compensation for damages sustained through the landing of expeditions by the Virginians and other vessels, with arms and ammunition for the insurgents."

The editor of the Vicksburg *Advertiser* spent \$800 on a church fair, hoping to get the prize of \$3,000 in gold, and drew a brass chain and a photograph of George Washington. This world has no further pleasure for him.—*Mobile Register*.

Don't believe it. Where did any editor of Vicksburg or anywhere else, get \$800 from with which to speculate in church fairs, or any other kind of investment? Any editor who should, by chance, become possessed of so much money would be perfectly content not to have any more forever, and would recline under his vine and fig-tree with the greatest luxury and comfort, imagining himself a second Vanderbilt and the richest man probably in the world.—*Pet. Index & Appeal*.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, OF OHIO.—Farmer Allen has about thirty thousand dollars' worth of cattle, which he is now shipping to Baltimore, preparatory to closing business on his farm for the next two years. The old gentleman looks pale and hearty, and really seems to grow fat over the excitement consequent upon his election. He still adheres to his determination not to appoint any one to office until after his inauguration. His mail is a huge one, but as most of it is from patriots who are anxious to serve their State it does not bother him much. All his letters are opened and read to him by his son-in-law, Dr. Scott, and answered by him when an answer is necessary.

Only about a hundred million cigars are manufactured annually in the United States. The rest are imported.

ARREST OF RESURRECTIONISTS.—A party consisting of a man who gave his name as Dr. George Archer, a negro named Charles Green, and a white woman named Margaret Harrison, were arrested in Washington Friday night for disinterring and selling bodies from the cemeteries in that vicinity. They were caught driving away from one of the cemeteries in a carriage. A memorandum book found on Archer, whose real name appears to be George A. Christiana, affords evidence that he has dealt extensively with various medical institutions in Ohio, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and that the grave of Beau Hickman was robbed by him. Christiana was formerly a clerk in the surgeon-general's office.

It was about two o'clock Friday morning that Mrs. Hennessey, of Nelson street, thinking she heard a noise in the kitchen, crept out of bed to that room to see if it was not Hennessey, who had been expected in for several hours. On reaching the kitchen she found her lord and master sitting on the floor, with his new silk hat in between his knees, and in his hat several dried herrings and about two quarts of water. Mr. Hennessey was eying the mixture with profound gratification. "John Hennessey," inquired the lady, "what are you doing?" "Me?" inquired Mr. Hennessey, with a look of surprise. "Why, Matilda, I'm (hic) starting an (hic) aquarium for you Christmas."

A family named Moore, consisting of the husband, wife and child, passed through Little Rock, Ark., Thursday, en route for Texas, and when 7 miles from Little Rock were missed from the main road and brutally murdered by unknown villains.

It was time for Judge Delahay, of Kansas to resign. One of his unfortunate habits seems to have got complete control of him. A dispatch says that he was so drunk on the bench on the first Thursday of this month that Judge Didion turned his back on him, and told Thomas, the Clerk of the Court, that if he ever allowed Delahay to go on the bench again in that condition, he (Thomas) would be dismissed.

The SPRING SESSION of 1874 begins the second Monday in January.

Circular, setting forth terms and other particulars, sent on application to the President of the Board of Oxford, N. C., until the 1st day of January, or Major D. H. Hamilton at Hillsboro, N. C.

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